

than 20,000 Dominicans who had fled persecution during the Trujillo years. Very many of them live in the United States. But the Balaguer government and the U.S. authorities are doing everything to prevent their return home. The only ones allowed to do that are the three leaders of the so-called Dominican Revolutionary Party—Angel Miolan, Nicolas Silla, and Ramon Castillo, all of whom are closely connected with the State Department and specialize in anti-Communist activity.

As for other political groups (particularly the Dominican Popular Movement and the June 14 Movement), their activity has been restricted almost completely. The premises of the Dominican Popular

Movement have twice been smashed up by armed pro-government gangs. People taking part in meetings organized by opposition parties are attacked and beaten up by government agents. More than 1,000 people have been put behind bars since Trujillo's assassination.

Early in August Balaguer offered "guarantees" to all citizens of the Dominican Republic, but a week later his agents foully murdered two leaders of the June 14 Movement, Alejo Martinez and Pedro Clisante. "The reign of terror that broke out immediately after Trujillo's death," writes the *U.S. News and World Report*, "was worse than anything experienced under the generalissimo's rule."

Little wonder, then, that in these conditions the OAS commission had to admit in spite of State Department pressure that "repressions against Dominican citizens continued in June" and that the "Dominican officials involved in actions that caused the Sixth Consultative Conference of Foreign Ministers to take measures were still holding official posts." In the face of all that the commission dared not propose the lifting of the sanctions.

Washington's manoeuvre has fallen through. But it is obvious that the State Department will continue its efforts to strengthen junior Trujillo's regime as a member of the Latin-American dictators' club.

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"SILENT AMERICANS"

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WITH the holiday season drawing to a close, Paris is coming back into its stride. There are less tourists, and more Parisians, to be seen on the Grands Boulevards and in the sidewalk cafés, and less cars with foreign licence plates.

Another sign that the summer lull is drawing to an end are the more frequent bomb outrages by the ultras. They are out to terrorize the population, and everywhere you hear people talking with alarm about new plots and a possible coup. In fact, the ultras, their Organisation armée secrète, publicly announced that a coup d'état would be carried out on August 15. Nothing happened on that day.

But the war in Algeria continues. Bizerta is besieged by French paratroops. The position in France itself remains highly tense.

It is against this background that one should consider the heightened

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activity of U.S. agents. There are many of them, silent Americans and talkative Americans: the silent ones act, the talkative ones provide the verbal camouflage.

The Central Intelligence Agency and its director, Allen Dulles, are probably known to every Parisian. Allen enjoys the same notoriety as his late brother, John Foster. Allen specializes in overthrowing regimes and statesmen that do not meet with Washington's approval. Brother John Foster installed pro-American regimes in their place. The following is a partial list of such "combined operations" by the Dulles twoome.

1953. Allen Dulles directs secret American operations in Iraq, culminating in the overthrow of Prime Minister Mossadegh, a rich landlord who had the temerity to come out

against the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company. This was a blitz coup—at first Dr. Mossadegh did not even know who was responsible for his dismissal. The Shah was brought back to power, and Iran's oil placed under the control of the international consortium in which American companies hold the upper hand. From a pawn of the City, Iran became a pawn of Wall Street, and its dependence on foreign capital increased. London had to accept that. Also the instalment of General Zahedi, an American agent.

1954. Jacobo Arbenz is elected president of Guatemala, but he is not the kind of president Washington wants. The U.S. National Security Council gives Dulles the green light to remove Arbenz. Weapons are airlifted to Honduras and Nicaragua and supplied to supporters of Colonel Castillo Armas, a reactionary leader expelled from Guatemala. After

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